

Radnorshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health,


— FOR THE —

A Year 1913. A.

— BY —

LAURENCE W. POLE, M.B., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.



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COUNTY OF RADNOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor DR. RICHARD HARDING.

(Ex-officio): Alderman CHAS. COLTMAN ROGERS,
Chairman County Council.

(Ex-officio): Councillor JAMES HAMER, Vice-Chairman,
County Council.

Councillor JOHN R. BACHE Councillor T. H. HARRIS

„ T. DAVIES „ The REV. H. L. KEWLEY

„ CAPT. J. M. GIBSON-WATT „ B. P. LEWIS

Councillor C. VAUGHAN WEALE.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Name.	Urban Districts.
T. W. GRAVES, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Wylewm Street, Knighton.	KNIGHTON.
H. A. DEBENHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Warden Court, Presteign.	PRESTEIGN.
JOHN MURRAY, M.B., C.M., Hafod Awen, Llandrindod Wells.	LLANDRINDOD WELLS.
	Rural Districts.
W. W. BALDOCK FRY, M.B., C.M., Tyn-y-Berllan, Builth Wells.	COLWYN
J. A. K. GRIFFITHS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Wylewm House, Knighton.	KNIGHTON.
RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.M., L.F.P.S., The Laurels, New Radnor.	NEW RADNOR.
T. E. HINCKES, M.B., Ch.B., Broad Street, Hay.	PAINSCASTLE.
A. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B., C.M., Bryncoed, Rhayader.	RHAYADER.

Clerk to the County Council: H. VAUGHAN VAUGHAN.

Inspector of Midwives: MISS LENA CROWTHER.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts: C. S. W. POWELL

County Analyst: HERBERT J. EVANS, B.Sc., A.I.C.,
University College, Aberystwyth.

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Third Annual Report, that for the year which ended on the 31st December, 1913, on the Public Health Administration of the eight Urban and Rural Districts of Radnorshire.

I regret that the issue of this Report has been so long delayed, but in order that I may be in a position to complete the Report it is necessary that I must be in possession of all the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health. The last of these for the year 1913 did not reach me until November, 1914. It would be a great convenience if Medical Officers would comply with the request of the Local Government Board that their Annual Reports should be completed and issued not later than the 31st March of the Year following that to which the Report relates.

Six of the Reports were printed, one of these being in the form of a reprint from a newspaper circulating in the County. The remaining two Reports were typewritten. In this connection I may again remark that it is the desire of the Local Government Board that the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health should be printed—not typed—and should be bound in uniform size—octavo.

The health of the County generally is satisfactory. The Birth Rate, 22·6 per 1,000 of the population, shows a decrease for last year of 1·3. The Death Rate 12·2 per 1,000 also remains fairly stationary. The Infant Mortality rate, 94·7 per 1,000 births, remains low in the County.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

LAURENCE W. POLE, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Buildings,

Llandrindod Wells,

January, 1915.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area and population are set out in Table I.

TABLE I.

Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population.				Estimated by M.O.H.'s in 1913.
		1901.	1911.	Increase 1901-1911	Decrease 1901-1911	
Urban (3)	8167	5211	5806	595	...	5948
Rural (5)	292998	18070	16784	..	1286	16476
Total (8)	301165	23281	22590	595	691	22421

The Birth and Death Rates are calculated on these estimated populations.

Table II gives the General Vital Statistics for each district in the Administrative County for 1913.

BIRTHS.

Table III shows the birth-rates for every year from 1907 to 1913 inclusive, both for the County and for England and Wales.

TABLE III.

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 of Population.						
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Urban (3) ...	19·7	20·7	19·9	18·6	20·8	20·1	21·4
Rural (5) ...	23·6	24·0	23·7	21·4	22·6	23·5	22·9
County ...	22·6	23·9	22·8	20·7	22·1	22·7	22·5
England & Wales	23·9	23·8	24·4	25·1	25·6	26·5	26·3

The total number of Births in the County during the Year was 507—117 in the Urban and 390 in the Rural Districts.

TABLE II. VITAL STATISTICS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Births.		Deaths.		Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.											
		Census 1901	Census 1911	1901-1911		Nett Registered Births.	Nett Birth-rate per 1000 of Population.	Nett Registered Deaths.	Nett Death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Standardised Death-rate.	Infant Mortality i.e. Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 registered Births.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards	
				Increase	Decrease															
Knighton Llandrindod Wells Prestcynon	3664	2139	1886	...	253	1825	40	21.9	37	20.3	16.3	125.0	5	1	...	...	1	3	9	18
	1509	1827	2779	952	...	3007	48	16.0	25	8.3	9.3	62.5	3	...	1	...	...	5	7	9
	2994	1245	1141	..	104	1116	29	25.9	26	23.3	18.5	34.5	1	1	...	1	...	1	12	10
Total Urban Districts	8167	5211	5806	952	357	5948	117	19.7	88	14.8	13.7	76.8	9	2	1	1	1	9	28	37
RURAL DISTRICTS.																				
Catalyn Knighton New Radnor Painscastle Rhegeder	29579	1882	2052	170	...	2093	47	22.5	29	13.4	12.4	212.8	10	..	...	...	2	2	5	10
	88872	4856	4443	...	413	4344	104	23.9	59	13.5	11.6	86.5	9	2	2	1	1	6	10	28
	51893	2944	2768	...	186	2713	58	21.4	36	13.3	11.1	86.2	5	..	...	...	2	4	5	20
	31414	2339	2333	...	6	2332	60	25.7	33	14.1	11.7	100.0	6	2	...	1	5	1	5	13
	91240	6049	5198	...	851	4994	121	24.0	74	14.8	11.9	75.0	9	1	1	3	...	10	15	35
Total Rural Districts	202998	18070	16784	170	1456	16276	390	23.6	231	14.0	11.4	100.0	39	5	3	5	10	23	40	106
Administrative County	301,35	23281	22500	1122	1813	22424	507	22.6	319	14.2	12.2	94.7	48	7	4	6	11	32	68	143

Transferable Births.

The Registrar-General has supplied (per the County Medical Officer) to every District Medical Officer of Health the numbers of inward and outward transferable births. The former relate to births of children whose parents usually reside in the County, and the latter to births of children whose parents have their usual place of residence outside the County. By this means the nett Birth Rate of each District and of the County is obtained.

There was one inward Transferable Birth during the year.

DEATHS.

TABLE IV.

Districts.	Rates per 1000 of Population.						
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Urban (3)	14.8	11.4	8.9	14.4	11.6	11.4	14.4
Rural (5)	14.0	13.2	13.5	11.9	12.7	14.3	12.7
County (8)	14.2	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	13.4	13.1
England & Wales	13.7	13.3	14.6	13.5	14.5	14.7	15.0

Table IV shows that there has been a slight increase in the County Death Rate during the years 1913 and 1912. The Death Rates for both Urban and Rural Districts show considerable fluctuation, but generally the County Death Rates have remained fairly uniform.

The total number of deaths in the County after excluding those of non-residents and including those of residents was 319—88 in the Urban Districts, and 231 in the Rural Districts, corresponding to Death Rates per 1000 of population of 14.8 and 14.0.

The Death Rate for the whole County was 14.2 per 1000.

TABLE V.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
	All ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	17	...	...	...	2	5	4	6	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1
Cancer, malignant disease	33	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	18
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	41	1	1	...	...	1	3	13	22
Bronchitis	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	24	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	15	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	4
Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	110	13	1	1	...	1	12	14	68
Diseases ill defined or unknown	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	319	48	7	4	6	11	32	68	113

The causes of, and ages at death during 1913, are set out in Table V. This Table shows that the majority of Deaths occurred at the two extremes of life, nearly half of the deaths being of persons aged 65 or upwards. Of the stated causes of death the largest number were ascribed to Heart Disease (41), Tuberculous Diseases (25), of which seventeen were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Cancer (33), Congenital Debility, &c. (24), Pneumonia (8), Bronchitis (19).

Transferable Deaths.

By arrangement with the Registrar-General the deaths of all persons registered outside the County whose usual place of residence is in the County; are included in the Returns for the County; and deaths of non-residents are similarly excluded from the Returns for the County.

Factors for correction of Death Rates.

The Registrar-General has supplied factors for the correction of the Death Rates of the Urban and Rural Districts and of the County. The employment of these enables us to compare the Death Rate of one District with another, and with that for England and Wales.

The crude and standardised death-rates for the various Districts, and for the administrative County are as follows:—

	Crude.	Standardised.
URBAN DISTRICTS (3)	14·8	13·7
Knighton	20·3	16·3
Llandrindod Wells	8·3	9·3
Presteign	23·3	18·5
RURAL DISTRICTS (5)	14·0	11·4
Colwyn	13·4	12·4
Knighton	13·5	11·6
New Radnor	13·3	11·1
Painscastle	14·1	11·7
Rhayader	14·8	11·9
Administrative County	14·2	12·2

In his Report Dr. Graves (Knighton Urban District) says, "The Infantile Mortality was large, 121 per 1,000 births, but 3 of the deaths were of children prematurely born. One death was that of a child whose lungs never expanded, and who lived but two days, and the fifth death was due to general Atrophy."

In his Report Dr. Murray (Llandrindod Wells Urban District) says, "The Infant Mortality is again an extremely low one, only three infants having died under a year old. One death was due to premature birth, one died in three weeks, and one nine months. The Infant Mortality therefore works out to 62 per 1,000 births, which is just about the average for the past five years. It is worthy of remark that the number of deaths under 25 years was only 4, between 25 and 45 there were 5, from 45 to 65 there were 7, and over 65 there were 9."

Dr. H. A. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) says, "The Deaths in 1913 are 26, giving a death rate 18·8 per thousand persons living. This terribly high death rate calls for some comment, but I am unable to find any special causes in operation. Cancer has trebled her average yearly toll in 1913, and during the last two years has been responsible for more deaths than the total of six previous years.

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District), says, "The number of Deaths is 59 giving a Death-rate of 13·5 per 1000. This is high for a Rural District; but a very large proportion of the deaths, nearly one-half, are those of persons over 65.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality for the County was 91·7 per 1,000 births. Table VI compares the Infant Mortality of the County for the years 1907—1913 inclusive, with rates for England and Wales for the same years. These rates are calculated from the number of deaths of children aged under 1 year per 1,000 registered births.

TABLE VI.

Districts.	Deaths of children under 1 year per 1000 Registered Births						
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Urban (3)	76.8	73.2	68.9	72.0	65.5	60.3	82.6
Rural (5)	100.0	87.8	60.2	94.6	77.6	98.0	86.3
County	94.7	84.5	62.1	89.6	74.9	90.0	85.5
England & Wales	96.0	95.0	130.0	105.0	109.0	121.0	118.0

The Infant Mortality for the County in 1913 is greater than that for 1912, but it is below that for England and Wales.

Table VII shows the nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

TABLE VII.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	2	3	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	11
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	8	5	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Other causes	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	5
Total	17	9	3	2	31	10	4	2	1	48

From this it appears that 31 out of a total of 48 deaths took place in the case of infants aged under one month, and of these 17 children were under the age of one week.

Out of the 31 children who died in the first four weeks of life 16 deaths were ascribed to prematurity of birth, congenital debility, &c.

Prematurity of birth is due to a variety of causes including ill-health of the mother, want of proper nourishment before the birth of the child.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Small Pox. No case of Small Pox was notified in the County during the year.

Measles.

No deaths were caused by this disease.

Whooping Cough.

Three deaths occurred during the year from this disease, all of which occurred under one year of age.

Scarlet Fever (Scarletina).

No deaths were caused by this disease during the year. 33 cases were notified during the year. The disease was most prevalent in the Llandrindod Wells Urban District, and the Rhayader Rural District, 11 cases being notified from the former and 8 from the latter.

Dr. T. W. Graves (Knighton Urban District), says, "As regards the four cases of Scarlet Fever notified from my district three of the cases were clearly traceable to importation, but in the fourth case I failed to find any cause."

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District), says, "Six cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year, and all the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital."

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District), says, "Only four cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and all were single cases miles apart calling for no comment."

One School (Whitton) was closed during the year on account of this disease.

The mild type of the disease which has prevailed for a number of years is no doubt responsible for the spread of the disease as it is not recognised readily.

Diphtheria.

Two deaths were attributed to this disease during the year. Nineteen cases were notified, but in no case was school closure required.

Dr. Debenham (Presteign Urban District), says, "There has been no epidemic during the year. One case of Diphtheria was notified. A dirty Fowl run in immediate juxtaposition to the child's very confined playground appeared to be the source of infection. In this connection I beg to quote in reiteration from my last years Report on "Scavenging."

"It has been my endeavour to keep down collections of manurial refuse, and to remove stagnant puddles of liquid filth, but so long as pig-ties and fowl runs are permitted in the Town area, so long will there be perpetual difficulty in sanitation. Where disease of an infective character arises "*de novo*" as it is termed, I believe these manurial collections from animals are the responsible source, and fowl runs, in particular, of sporadic diphtheria."

"Apart from my duties as Medical Officer to your District, I have had facilities for noting, in isolated Farms in the Country, the association between wet and dirty fowl runs, and the outbreak of epidemic diphtheria."

Dr. T. E. Hincks (Painscastle Rural District), says, "Three cases of Diphtheria and one of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. One death was registered as being due to Diphtheria."

During the year 1913, 12 Bacteriological Examinations were made by the Clinical Research Association, and Dr. F. H. Parker, Maudrindod Wells.

Dr. T. W. Graves (Knighton Urban District), in his Annual Report states as regards Non-Notifiable Diseases:—"We had an epidemic of Chicken Pox. This, except as in the early stages it simulates Small Pox is not of much consequence, but as there is some likeness between the eruption of this disease and that of

Small Pox in the early stages, it is worth the consideration of your Council. I think it is generally agreed that vaccination is in certain circles, unpopular (I think, I may say, that in this neighbourhood it is more "honoured in the breach than in the observance"), so, I think your Council might take, and should take into consideration, the question of making Chicken Pox notifiable temporarily, if occasion arises."

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS (Consumption).

The number of deaths from this cause was seventeen, equal to a Death Rate of 0.6 per 1,000. Five of the Deaths were of persons between the ages of 15 and 25 years; and four between the ages of 25 and 45 years.

TUBERCULOSIS (other forms).

This accounted for eight Deaths, giving a Death Rate of 0.2 per 1,000. One of the Deaths was caused by Tuberculous Meningitis.

Taking all the Tuberculous diseases together, the number of Deaths was 25 and the Death Rate 0.8 per 1000. The total number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 49, 18 from the Urban Districts, and 31 from the Rural Districts.

Table VIII compares the Death Rates for the years 1913 and 1912.

TABLE VIII.

Tuberculosis.	Deaths and Death Rates.			
	Number.		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912
Pulmonary ...	17	14	0.6	0.6
Other Forms ...	8	11	0.2	0.4
Total ...	25	25	0.8	1.0

RETURN of New Patients within the Administrative County of Radnor, examined
and found to be Tuberculous.

Age.								Occupation.	P.T.	Other Forms	Form of Treatment advised.			
0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45				San.	Hos.	Disp.	Don'y
					1	1		Farmer ...	x			x		x
				1	1			Housemaid	x		x			x
				1	1			Quarryman	x					
				1	1			At Home ...	x					
				1	1			Housewife	x					
				1	1			Housewife	x		x			
						1		Warehouseman	x					x
						1		Housewife	x					x
							1	Labourer ...	x				x	x

Under the Regulations issued by the Local Government Board in 1911, it became the duty of every medical practitioner to notify every case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis seen by him, but an Order dated 19th December, 1912, notification was further extended to include all forms of Tuberculosis, and not merely those affecting the lungs. By this Order the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, came into force on the 1st February, 1913.

Article V of the Regulations deals with notification by medical practitioners. Every medical practitioner attending or called in to visit any person (whether at an Institution or otherwise) shall, within 48 hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis, notify the Medical Officer of Health of the District in which the person resides at the time of notification.

The same notification is required from School Medical Officers except that the notifications have to be transmitted to the Medical Officers of Health weekly.

Article XI (1) provides for the transmission of notifications incorrectly addressed to a Medical Officer of Health.

The same Article (paragraph 2) makes it the duty of every Medical Officer of Health to enter into a Register kept for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under the Regulations relating to persons residing in his District. This Register must be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health, shall not be open to inspection by anyone other than to a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County in which the District is situate, a School Medical Officer for an area in which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorised by that department.

Every notification must be regarded as confidential by the Medical Officer of Health and by every person who is allowed inspection.

Paragraph 3 of the same article provides that the Medical Officer of Health of every District in the Administrative County shall send to the County Medical Officer of Health after the end of

each week a statement of every notification received by him during the week, relating to a person residing in his District. The statement must show on which Form the notification was made, and must contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

Article XII directs that upon receipt of the notification the Medical Officer of Health or some Officer acting under his instructions shall make such enquiries, and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the sources of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

Special powers and duties of Local Authorities :

Article XIII.—For the purposes of these Regulations (1) A Local Authority on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health may supply all such Medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Tuberculosis, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such Officers, do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary.

It is provided that a Local Authority shall not take any measures in an Institution not belonging to the Authority.

Under this Article it would appear that Local Authorities may provide the means for bacteriological examination of sputa, not only from persons suffering from the disease, but also from other persons living in the same house with a view to the detection of the disease at an earlier stage than might be otherwise possible. The article also empowers a local authority to provide spitting cups for sputum, disinfection of clothing and disinfection of house, and any other steps which their Medical Officer of Health may advise them to be necessary.

Paragraph 2 of the same Article empowers Local Authorities to provide and publish or distribute leaflets with information regarding Tuberculosis and the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of infection.

The Local Government Board in their circular which accompanied the Order under which the Regulations were made, quote paragraph 35 of the Intermin Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis as follows :—

Sanitary Authorities are the bodies primarily concerned in the administration of the public health laws of this country, and they must occupy an important position in any general scheme dealing with Tuberculosis. It is they who receive notifications of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and it is the duty of their Medical Officer's of Health on receiving notifications to take such steps as may appear to them to be necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

The Local Government Board also remind Sanitary Authorities of their responsibilities under the Public Health and Housing Acts, for the prevention of overcrowding, and for the correction of insanitary conditions which render houses unfit for habitation and favour the spread of Tuberculosis.

Dr. T. W. Graves (Knighton Urban District) says :—“ Tuberculous Diseases are now referred to the Tuberculous Physician under the Welsh Sanatorium Scheme. He sees all cases brought to his notice, and advises as to their treatment, both in the present and the future.”

Dr. John Murray (Llandrindod Wells Urban District) says :—“ During the year only one case was reported to me and that was dealt with by the Welsh National Memorial Association. The energetic officer who works in Radnorshire for that Association pays regular visits to each of the stations which have been appointed in the County, and is prepared to give advice, and treatment in conjunction with the panel doctors in the County for all cases of that class.”

Dr. H. A. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) says :—“ Pulmonary Tuberculosis doubles its average yearly toll, after two consecutive years without a death from this disease, and in this connection it should be noted that in two out of the four deaths from this disease, the illness was contracted and ran its whole course, not within your District, but while resident in a Public Institution, the Deaths for Statistical purposes being transferred to Presteigne as referring to former residents of this District.”

Dr J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District) says :—

“Eleven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, and there were four deaths, giving a Phthisis death-rate—92 per 1,000. I believe the lamentable prevalence of Phthisis in the district is due as much to the habits of the people as to any overcrowding or want of good air. One frequently finds cases of Consumption in isolated houses on the mountain, where there should be no impure air, but bedrooms are often low, and windows small and sometimes never opened from one year's end to another. But, perhaps, a more important point is the food question. The children of working classes are brought up far too much on tea and bread and butter; they rarely have any fresh meat, and milk is often unobtainable. Children or adults living thus, have no power of resistance against the Tubercle Bacillus.”

Dr. Harding (New Radnor Rural District) says :—“Tuberculosis.—In all, there were nine notified cases of Tuberculosis, 7 pulmonary and 2 of other forms. There were 3 fatalities, 2 of pulmonary and one of another form during the year, all being from amongst the above notified cases. The ages at death of the pulmonary cases were 23 and 24, and of the other form 70 years. The Tuberculosis death-rate was 3.3. Throughout the year the Welsh National Memorial Association has been perfecting its organisation for dealing with this disease, and most assuredly with marked benefit in this area. By way of preparation, much educational work had to be done and it was carried on thoroughly and attractively. Subsequently, a visiting station for this district was established at New Radnor, where the Association's Tuberculosis physician attends weekly to see cases or suspects, with the approval of their own medical attendants. Where desirable, cases have been sent to Sanatoria or dealt with as seemed best. Where, as in a large portion of this area, a Nurse is resident, the local Committee supporting her have had their funds subsidised by the Memorial Association in return for the Nurse's attention to all known cases of Tuberculosis within her District. This system continues to work well, and if it receives the support of all medical practitioners which in my judgement it ought to receive, if patients were encouraged in the early stages of this disease to seek the assistance of this excellent organisation, it would tend gradually but surely to the eradication of this disease.”

Dr. T. E. Hineks (Paincastle Rural District) says:—"Two deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Dr. A. Gordon Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) says:—"Three cases were reported during the year, and the deaths comprised one of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two of other Tuberculous diseases."

CANCER.

33 deaths were caused by Cancer. 4 Deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 45; 11 between 45 and 65 years, and 18 at 65 and upwards. The Death Rate for the County was 1.1 per 1000; that for the year 1912 was 1.0 per 1000.

TABLE IX.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1913.

	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis
URBAN.						
Knighton ... ..	...	1	4	...	6	...
Llandrindod Wells	13	...	11	...	8	1
Presteign	1	5	...	...	4	...
Total Urban ...	14	6	15	...	18	1
RURAL						
Colwyn	1	...	...	...	2	1
Knighton	1	...	6	...	11	1
New Radnor ... ..	...	...	4	...	7	2
Paincastle	3	...	1	...	8	2
Rhayader ... ..	...	...	8	...	3	...
Total Rural	5	...	19	...	31	6
Total County.	19	6	34	...	49	7

Table IX shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health of each Urban and Rural District.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

With regard to this the Medical Officer of Health for Knighton Urban District remarks in his Report:—"This is situated outside the Urban District. It is under the joint control of the Urban and Rural District Councils. Cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District are admitted."

Reporting upon the Llandrindod Wells Isolation Hospital, Dr. John Murray says:—"The accommodation for isolation at Oak Cottage is about to be substantially increased, and this, I think, will be a great boon, for the difficulties of isolating cases in small houses is so great, and the further difficulty of nursing them so complicated, that the provision of a sufficiently large Isolation Hospital would be an excellent investment for the Town. In the meantime cases which are sufficiently simple are nursed by a non-professional Nurse, but if serious cases arise it would be necessary to maintain at Oak Cottage a well-qualified professional Nurse."

Reporting upon Presteign Isolation Hospital Dr. H. A. Debenham says:—"This is situated on a Hill rather more than half a mile from the Town. It is constructed for 4 patients, and caretakers are in residence. It is in good order. The Hospital has not been used during the year 1913."

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District) says:—"Isolation Hospital accommodation.—This has been sufficient. Disinfection after infectious disease has always been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. In nearly all cases where Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been notified the house has been visited, and such instructions as seemed necessary given. Disinfection has been carried out after death."

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District) reports:—"There is no Isolation Hospital in or for the Area."

DISINFECTION.

I have again to report that no efficient means have been provided for the disinfection of articles which cannot be readily disinfected by disinfectant solution, e.g., mattresses, clothing &c. It is quite conceivable that such articles may retain infective material for long periods and so be the means of spreading an infectious disease.

WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. T. W. Graves (Knighton Urban District) reports that the Water supply has been sufficient and satisfactory during the year.

The sources of the supply are known to your Council and there has been no question as to contamination,

Dr. John Murray (Llandrindod Wells Urban District) reports as follows:—"The Water supply in the Urban District has been quite satisfactory. Periodic examinations have been made, and on no occasion has it been found unsatisfactory."

Dr. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) gives in detail the water supply of all the houses in his District:—

For the whole area there is an excellent supply available to subscribers by the Presteigne Water Co's service. The source is Coldbrook Spring situate about half-a-mile from the Town—The supply is sufficient, the quality good, and well suited for domestic purposes.—The weak points in this Water service have been the dead ends to the pipes in the lower portions of the Town. At these points there is at times considerable silting up of a deposit in spite of the attention of your Council's employees, and at Greenfield School the water is at times quite unfit for use. During the year one dead end in Broad Street has been removed by carrying the water over the river for extended service. This has remedied the defect, and it would now be a simple matter to connect the Church Street supply with the general circulation and so remove all dead ends, and their attendant nuisance. 158 houses in the Town are now supplied by the Water Company's service. About 70 houses are supplied by 61 Wells. About 20 houses are dependant upon water carried by hand from the Well-house Spring. This Spring gives about 75 gallons per hour during the Summer months. The water is of good quality. About 11 houses use the Spring in Mill Field. So far as I am aware there is no right of the public to this Spring. It is on private property. The supply is uncertain in quantity, and is liable to pollution. In the District outside the Town, 18 houses are supplied by their own Wells; 19 houses are dependent on various springs; 2 use water from the River Lugg, and 3 use water from Clatterbrook (at the Slough).

In the Knighton Rural District the supply is generally from a shallow Well or Spring. The Medical Officer (Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths) states that a public supply (well and pump) has been provided at Knucklas, and believes that it is entirely satisfactory.

Dr. W. W. B. Fry (Colwyn Rural District) reports:—

By far the greater part of the inhabitants of the District obtain their water supplies from local wells, springs and rivulets. The quality on the whole is excellent. There is little to contaminate the streams as there are no factories or chemical works. A few of the private houses have water laid on from a distance. The group of houses in Llanelwedd near Builth Wells Station have their supply from the Builth Wells Urban District water-works. The Railway Cottages at Builth Road have their supply from a Spring about a mile away.

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District) in his Report states:—

The water supplies throughout the District are sufficient and are of good quality. The habitations are mostly separate, and the supplies of these are but rarely open to pollution; the rivers and streams, as previously pointed out, are small and do not enter into the question of public health; a large number of these small streams are practically dry in the Summer months. There are a few old dwellings on high places where there is a Summer shortage, but to these the Public Health Water Act, 1878, cannot be made to apply. At New Radnor, the only piped service in the District has been extended until it now supplies—practically—the whole place.

Dr. T. E. Hincks (Paincastle Rural District) in his Annual Report states:—

Water Supply in the Villages is obtained mostly from protected reservoirs, water being laid on to many of the houses. In all these cases it is adequate and of good quality. Isolated farm houses and cottages are supplied from a Spring or Well. Enquiries have been made into three of these in respect of complaints made. Two wells have been closed. Three samples have been analysed.

Dr. A. G. Ion Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) in his Annual Reports states :—

With the exception of Rhayader, Newbridge-on Wye, and Elan Valley (all of which have continuous supplies from Reservoirs), the whole District depends mainly on Pumps and Wells, with the exception of a few private houses that have storage Reservoirs of their own. Generally there is an abundant supply of good pure water, except in a very dry Summer.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL & EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

Dr. Graves (Knighton Urban District) in his Annual Report states ;—

There is nothing more for me to report upon on this subject other than was mentioned in the Report for 1912. I am informed by the Sanitary Inspector that all the Closets except three on Brookside are now connected with the Sewer—these latter are in process of being connected.

Dr. John Murray (Llanfyllod Wells Urban District), reports as follows, —

The general sanitary condition of the Town is excellent, and again I have to report almost a complete absence of any of those diseases which are due to defective sanitation. The sewage system has been acting admirably and complaints which formerly were made with regard to the presence of disagreeable odours being wafted from the filter beds, have been remarkably few during the year.

Dr. H. A. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) in his Annual Report, states :—

The sewers are in very good condition. The Ventilation by an upshaft system is efficient, and there is no stench nuisance. Flushing tanks supplied by the Water Company's service are used regularly 3 times a week, and more frequently if it seems necessary. The effluent discharges crude sewage on the Farm at Whitewall a mile distant from the Town, where it is treated by broad irrigation on the land which has been thoroughly prepared by subsoil drainage. Sixteen acres of land are available for treatment. The system is well suited to your District and is devoid of public nuisance. Provision is made for storm water by carrying the surface water from Warden Hill and the upper part of the Town direct into the River Lugg.

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District) in his Annual Report states :—

There is no organised system of sewerage, such not being required in any part of the District.

Dr. W. W. B. Fry (Colwyn Rural District) in his Annual Report, states :—

The only public sewer is the small one at Howey for surface water. For the Railway Cottages at Builth Road the L. & N. W. Railway Co. has a sewer and cesspool and there is also a private one for the houses near Builth Wells Station. These two sewers drain some 50 to 60 houses. There are besides these, about 15 water closets in the District, leaving some 360 houses with privy accommodation.

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District), in his Annual Report, states :—

There is no system of sewage disposal in any one portion of the District; the houses are mostly, almost invariably, separate, and each disposes of its own sewage without danger to the water supplies or to the public health. Here and there drains have required repairing, cleansing or relaying; 10 such cases have occurred during the year.

Dr. T. E. Hineks (Paincastle Rural District) in his Annual Report, states :—

There is no organised system of sewerage in the District, nor is such needed. In the larger houses, where a system is adopted, it is generally a cesspit with overflow on to adjacent land. In the majority of Farm-houses and cottages the pit privy prevails. Seven new pail-closets have been provided. Four delapidated or defective pit privies have been converted into pail-closets.

Dr. A. Gordon Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) in his Annual Report, states :—

In the country there are generally open drains discharging the sewerage on to the land or into manure heaps. In the villages it is carried in pipes and got rid of by irrigation of the land. The closet accommodation in the country is almost entirely privies, in the villages the bulk are water closets and the rest are old pit closets.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

In my Report last year I drew attention to the Sections of the Acts dealing with river pollution.

Section 3 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, makes it an offence against the Act for any person to cause to fall or flow, or to knowingly permit to fall or flow or be carried into any stream, any solid or liquid sewage matter.

By Section 20 of the same Act a Sanitary Authority may be brought within the operation of this Section.

Section 1 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893, amends Section 3 of the Act of 1876 and reads as follows:—

Where any sewage matter falls or flows or is carried into any stream after passing through or along a channel which is vested in a Sanitary Authority, the Sanitary Authority shall, for the purposes of Section 3 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, be deemed to knowingly permit the sewage matter so to fall, flow or be carried.

Dr. Graves (Knighton Urban District), in his Annual Report, states :—

One river, the Teme, runs on the North side of your District. One brook, Wylewm Brook, runs through the District. The only sources of pollution in either, are rubbish thrown in by the bankside occupiers. This nuisance is not nearly so prevalent as formerly, but it still exists to a certain degree, and the only possible means of preventing it occurring is to find someone "*In flagrante delicto*," which, being translated means throwing rubbish into either brook, and for your Council to prosecute; but with the means at your disposal this is difficult.

Dr. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) in his Annual Report, states :—

Under normal conditions there should be no pollution, but if at any time the Water Wheel which lifts the sewage from the lower part of the Town is put out of action, pollution of the river with crude sewage would of course result, as happened in the early part of this year while the wheel was under repair. The wheel is now working well.

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District) and Dr. T. E. Hincks (Paincastle Rural District), states that there is very little pollution in the District.

Dr. A. Gordon Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) in his Annual Report, states :—

There is naturally a certain amount of pollution from sewage being discharged into them from houses situated on their banks, while in the villages and towns catchpits are provided to prevent solid matters passing into the streams.

HOUSING.

Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, makes it the duty of every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their District with a view to ascertain whether any dwellinghouse is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and every officer of the Local Authority must comply with such regulations and keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.

Section 17 further makes it the duty of the Local Authority acting on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health to close houses unfit for habitation until they are made fit for this purpose to the satisfaction of the Local Authority (Para. 2). Appeals against closing Orders can only be made to the Local Government Board (Para. 3). The Local Authority shall determine any closing order on being satisfied that a house has been made fit for habitation (Para. 6).

Section 18. After a closing Order has been in operation for 3 months the Local Authority must take into consideration the question of demolition of the house (Paragraph 1), and if they consider that the house has not been made fit and that no steps are being taken to make it fit, they shall order demolition of the building (Paragraph 2). The Local Authority may postpone the operation of this Order for demolition for a time, not exceeding six months, to give the owner of house an opportunity of doing the necessary work (Paragraph 3). Notice of Appeal must be made to the Local Government Board (Paragraph 4).

In pursuance of Section 17, Regulations were issued by the Local Government Board, and in my Report for 1911, I gave in detail the conditions which must be reported upon, and it is desirable that I should again quote them. The Officer who makes the inspection must state the conditions of each house in regard to the following matters:—

- 1.—The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the Water Supply.
- 2.—Closet Accommodation.
- 3.—Drainage.
- 4.—The condition of the dwellinghouse in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness and cleanliness.
- 5.—The paving, drainage and sanitary condition of any yards or outhouses belonging to or occupied with the dwellinghouse.
- 6.—The arrangements for the disposal of refuse and ashes.
- 7.—The existence of any room which would, in pursuance of Sub-Section (7) of Section 17 of the Act of 1903, be a dwellinghouse so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (Refers to underground sleeping rooms).
- 8.—Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwellinghouse dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

The regulations further prescribe that records of the inspection must be kept and at each of their ordinary meetings the Local Authority must take these records into consideration, and give all directions and take all such action within their power as may be necessary.

The Medical Officer of Health of every District is required by Article V. of the Regulations, to include in his Annual Report, information and particulars in tabular form in regard to:—

- 1.—The number of dwellinghouses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1903.
- 2.—The number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation.

- 3.—The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders.
- 4.—The number of closing orders made.
- 5.—The number of dwellinghouses the defects in which were remedied without making of Closing Orders.
- 6.—The number of dwellinghouses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.

Dr. T. W. Graves (Knighton Urban District) in his Report states :—

There is no scarcity of houses under the Housing and Town Planning Act. The number inspected during the year was thirteen. None were found unfit for habitation, the defects were mainly due to dampness and non-closing windows. Reports upon each case are before your Council and my suggestions have been carried out. No closing orders were made.

Dr. John Murray (Llandrindod Wells Urban District) states that the number of inspections made under the Housing and Town Planning Act was 200; the number of houses erected during 1913—10, and eight notices were served for abatement of nuisances.

Dr. H. A. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) in his Annual Report states :—

The number of houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 was 57; the number of houses unfit for habitation—one; Number of representations made with a view to closing Orders—one; Number of Closing Orders made—one; and the number of houses the defects of which were remedied without Closing Orders—4.

General character of defects found to exist were insufficient ventilation and want of cleanliness.

Statement prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances for the Presteign Urban District :—

Art. XX. (16) of the General Order of the Local Government
Board dated 13th February, 1910.

Notices served	Statutory 8	Informal 12
Notices complied with	8	
Notices outstanding	Nil	
Complaints investigated	3	
Nuisances abated	20	
Legal proceedings	Nil	
Infectious Diseases.		
Enquiries	3	
Removals to Hospital	None	
Premises Disinfected	1	
Schools Disinfected	None	
Houses.		
Inspected	45	
Erected	None	
Cleansed and repaired	None	
Overcrowding abated	None	
Water Supply.		
Wells sunk	None	
Wells deepened, repaired	None	
Wells closed	None	
Samples analysed	1	
Connected with Main Supply	18	
House Drains.		
Laid, Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped	2	
Spouting rectified	1	
Cesspools cleansed, repaired	None	
Water Closets.		
Provided	4	
Privies.		
Cleansed	6	
Slaughter Houses.		
Inspected	4	
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milk Shops.		
Inspected	7	
Lodging Houses.		
Inspected, cleansed	1	
Workshops and Bakehouses.		
Inspected, cleansed, &c.	27	
Unsound food seized.	1	

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District) in his Annual Report, states:—

This may be said to be adequate—but houses, especially farm labourer's Cottages—are often small and badly built, walls and floors being damp, roofs not watertight and windows small.

There is little or no overcrowding. One new house has been built during the year.

The number of dwelling houses inspected by the Sanitary Inspector under and for the purpose of the Act of 1909 was 113.

Number thought to be unfit for habitation	2
Number of representations to Sanitary Authority of unfitness	2
Number of Closing Orders made	Nil

One of these houses was closed voluntarily, and a new house has been erected in its place.

Number of houses in which defects were remedied without Closing Orders	18
Number of Demolition Orders made	Nil
Number of houses still under consideration	10

GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

1.—Defects of Water supply	10
2.—Closet Accommodation	4
3.—Drainage	1
4.—Dwellinghouse, in regard to	
(a) Light	Nil
(b) Free circulation of Air	6
(c) Dampness	12
(d) Cleanliness	10
5.—Paving and drainage of yard or out-house	20
6.—Arrangements for disposal of house refuse	Nil

Dr. W. W. B. Fry (Colwyn Rural District), in his Annual Report, states:—

The houses provided by the L. & N. W. Railway Co. for their workmen are model ones, and there are good cottages near Builth. There does not appear to be much demand for additional house accommodation, except, perhaps near Llandrindod Wells.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act the Inspector has visited the following houses :—

Houses inspected under Section 17	150
Houses found to be unfit for habitation	4
Representation made to the R.D.C.	4
Closing Orders made	3
Defects remedied without closing orders	1
Houses put into fit state after Closing Orders	
One pulled down	

Character of defects found :— Roof and walls
delapidated with damp entering.

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District) states in his Annual Report with regard to the Housing accommodation.

Housing Accommodation. The tabular statement hereunder shows the work done in the year under the Housing Acts, but it must not be assumed that the conditions affecting dwellings are not receiving full attention. The Inspector and I are constantly seeing the nature of the housing conditions throughout the district, and it is only in rare instances that a suggestion or letter to the owner is ineffective to secure the necessary and prompt attention. The houses tabulated were the worst, and, as will be seen, out of the 18 dwellings 15 were put in a satisfactory state, and the remaining 3 will also be made fit by their owners; It can be fairly stated that owners are now more ready and willing than hitherto to comply with the requirements of your officers. As to the sufficiency of dwellings for the working classes, I can only repeat that there is practically no demand for more cottage accommodation; the effects of changes in the methods of land cultivation call for far less labour than formerly. In the one portion of the district where lime works and quarrying are carried on, there may, at times, be a difficulty in finding house accommodation, but as the workmen are largely fortnightly tenants, the provision of dwellings for such would be a highly speculative procedure.

To Dec., 1913.	* No. of dwellinghouses inspected under and for the purpose of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909.	No. of dwelling houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders.	No. of Closing orders made.	No. of dwelling houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing, orders.	No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
	18	0	0	0	15	0

* These numbers do not represent all the inspections made, but such as were made and fully recorded concerning those dwellings an early inspection of which was deemed advisable by the Medical Officer of Health.

The usual tabular statements are attached, and appended is the Nuisance Inspector's report.

1	Notices served	...	...	12
2	Notices complied with	...	...	12
3	Notices outstanding	...	...	0
4	Letters written	...	...	30
5	Complaints investigated	...	...	23
6	Nuisances abated	...	...	16
7	Legal proceedings taken	...	...	0
8	Infectious Diseases—			
	Enquiries	...	...	10
	Removals to Hospitals	...	...	0
	Premises disinfected	...	...	7
	Schools disinfected	...	...	0
9	Houses—			
	Inspected	...	...	18
	Closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	0

	Made fit for habitation	...	15
	Houses demolished	... ..	0
	Houses erected	... ..	0
	Overcrowding abated	... ..	0
10	Water supply—		
	Wells sunk	... ..	0
	Wells deepened, repaired or cleansed		2
	Wells closed	... ..	0
11	House drains—		
	Laid, re-laid, cleansed or trapped		10
	Spouting, waste pipes, sinks, &c. rectified		15
12	Water closets, &c.—		
	Provided	... ..	0
	Improved and repaired	... ..	4
13	Privies, Ashpits, &c.—		
	Provided	... ..	6
	Repaired	... ..	8
	Converted to w.c.	... ..	0
	Converted to pail closets	... ..	2
14	Scavenging—		
	Privies, Receptacles, &c. cleansed		16
15	Workshops and Bakehouses inspected		
	or cleansed, &c.	... ..	74
16	Nuisances from animals improperly kept and accumulations of manure removed		10

Dr. T. E. Hincks (Paincastle Rural District) in his Report states :—

Your Inspector has completed the inspection of Houses in the District under the Housing Act. There is in general a sufficiency of houses for the working Classes. As regards their fitness for habitation I dealt fully with this in my Report for the year 1912. During the year your Council appointed a Committee to deal with this question. The Committee have carefully considered the record of inspections, in conjunction with your Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector. Subsequently nineteen of the most defective dwellings have been dealt with, in regard to which I append the following particulars.

- (a) The number of dwellinghouses inspected under
and for the purposes of Sec. 17 of the Act, 1909 40
- (b) The number of dwellinghouses which on
inspection were considered to be in a
state so dangerous or injurious to
health as to be unfit for human habitation 1
- (c) The number of representations made to
the Local Authority with a view to
the making of closing orders ... 1
- (d) The number of Closing Orders made ... 1
- (e) The number of dwelling-houses, the
defects of which were remedied without
the making of Closing Orders ... 18
- (g) The general character of the defects found to
exist were :—

General delapidations, dampness, defective privies,
defective drainage.

No cases of overcrowding have come to my notice. No new
houses have been built, the population as regards the working
classes is stationary in the District.

Dr. A. Gordon Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) in his
Report states :—

There is no scarcity of houses under the Housing and Town
Planning Act. Under this Act the Inspector has visited houses
as follows :—

Houses inspected under Section 17	...	...	204
Houses found to be unfit for habitation	...		9
Representations made to Ryral District Council			9
Closing Orders made	...	...	9
Defects remedied without Closing Orders	...		18
Houses put into fit state after Closing Orders			Nil

Character of defects found :—Chiefly damp and bad drains.

SCAVENGING.

Dr. T. W. Graves (Knighton Urban District) says :—

This is carried out by your Council's Cart.

Dr. John Murray (Llandrindod Wells Urban District) in his Report states :—

This has been carried on in a regular systematic manner, and the refuse destructors have been able to cope with all the work so far.

Dr. H. A. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) in his Report states :—

The Scavenging of Streets and public places has been satisfactorily performed by your Council's Staff, and House Refuse is removed by your Council's Cart twice weekly.

Dr. J. A. K. Griffiths (Knighton Rural District) in his Report states :—

The nature of the District does not allow of any organised system of Scavenging, excreta and sewage generally finding its way into a ditch or small watercourse,

Dr. T. Hincks (Painscastle Rural District) in his Report states :—

None is done in the District by your Council.

Dr. A. Gordon Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) in his Report states :—

No arrangements for removal of house refuse or cleaning of privies, cesspools, etc., exist in the District.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Slaughter Houses in the Knighton Urban District are regularly inspected and no defects have been found.

Dr. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) in his Annual Report states :—

There are four on the Register. These are regularly inspected but not specially at the time of slaughtering. The Horse slaughtering trade at Northwood has been a source of nuisance. There is no drainage to the slaughter-house and no water supply. This trade is

entirely out of keeping with your District. It has led to unwholesome and insanitary conditions within your Town area, which have been the subject of Police Court Proceedings by your Council. I again strongly advocate, as I did last year, the prohibition of this trade in your District.

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District) in his Report states :—

There are no Slaughter-houses in the District.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The Medical Officer for the Knighton Urban District states that no complaint has been received as to the purity of the Milk supply.

Dr. John Murray (Llandrindod Wells Urban District) in his Report upon the Milk Supply states :—

The necessity for a pure milk supply is, of course, always before us, and its relation to the question of Tuberculosis has again and again been pointed out. In many Urban Areas dairy farmers of their own accord have submitted their cows to the tuberculin test, and have got rid of any animals which have shown a reaction. So far as I know, nothing of this sort has been done in this Area.

Dr. H. A. Debenham (Presteign Urban District) in his Report states :—

There are five on the Register. These are periodically inspected and no defects have been reported. A Veterinary inspection of Dairy Cows is made periodically. Three inspections during 1913. No Tuberculous disease was discovered. This inspection is most valuable, but I should like to have it supplemented by an occasional analysis of samples of milk, with bacteriological examination.

The Medical Officer for the Knighton Rural District states it is often impossible to obtain new milk in case of illness. There are only three milk-sellers on the Register, and the Milk they produce is sold outside the District.

Dr. W. W. B. Fry (Colwyn Rural District) in his Annual Report states:—

There is no milk imported into the District. There are nine dairies registered in the District; these are inspected twice a month by the Sanitary Inspector, and he reports that they are kept in a satisfactory manner and are lime-washed twice a year. The sheds are large enough and well ventilated. The cows are almost always out at grass. There is no storage of milk, as it is delivered immediately after milking, direct to the consumers.

Dr. Richard Harding (New Radnor Rural District) in his Annual Report states:—

Though milk is sold in several places, no dairies are registered; there are no milk-shops. The prevailing belief is that as the sale of milk here and there is not always regular, it is not necessary to register. I have now instructed the Inspector to call upon all Milk vendors, casual or regular, to register. One case of Tuberculosis in a cow was reported, it was not a milking cow, but it was at once destroyed by the owner.

The Medical Officer of the Painscastle Rural District reports that there are two registered Dairies in the District and that the inhabitants in general are dependent on the farm houses for their Milk supply. The Dairies are clean and sanitary and have an adequate water supply.

Dr. A. Gordon Richardson (Rhayader Rural District) reports that the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops have been regularly inspected and no complaints have been received during the past year.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

The number of certified Midwives on the Register at the beginning of 1913 was 27 as against 29 in 1912. Of the 27 midwives only 7 had received training.

The number of regular inspections by the Inspector of Midwives (Miss Lena Crowther) was 56.

The number of births attended by the Midwives was 281.

The number of still births attended was 17.

Medical aid was sent for in seven cases.

The number Deaths occurring in the practice of certified midwives was:—

Mother	...	...	One.
Children	...	...	Fifteen.

The cause of death of the former was Embolism, and the latter from feebleness from Birth.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS ACTS.

In all the Districts regular inspections have been made under the above Acts.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

In his Report Dr. Graves (Knighton Urban District) says:—

As regards offensive smells—I have received many complaints as to the Skins at the Wool Warehouse, but the skins are removed on the day they are received at the Warehouse and I think nothing more is to be expected.

In his Report Dr. W. W. B. Fry (Colwyn Rural District) says—

No offensive trade is carried on in the District.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The administration of these Acts is in the hands of the Inspector (Mr. C. S. W. Powell) appointed for the purpose. The following Table shows the number of samples taken during the year, and the condition of these as reported by the County Analyst.

Sample.	Number taken.		Number genuine	No. not Genuine
	Formal.	Informal.		
Chocolate	...	1	1	...
Irish Whisky	...	1	1	...
Gin	...	2	1	1
White Pepper	...	2	2	...
Egg Powder	...	3	3	...
Baking Powder	...	3	3	...
Turkey & Tongue Paste	...	1	1	...
Fruit Crystals	...	1	1	...
Butter	...	4	4	...
Milk	3	29	27	5
Sweetmeats	...	3	3	...
Cocoa	...	5	5	...
Table Jelly	...	2	2	...

Sample.	Number taken.		Number genuine.	No. not genuine.
	Formal.	Informal.		
Camphorated Oil	1	1	...
Tea	5	5	...
Mustard	1	1	...
Castor Oil	1	1	...
Glycerine	1	1	...
Cheese	18	18	...
Lard	4	4	...
Beef Suet	1	1	...
Arrowroot	1	1	...
Tinned Meat	2	2	...
Jersey Prawn	1	1	...
Ginger	1	1	...
Golden Syrup	2	2	...
Condensed Milk	1	1	...
Self-Raising Flour	1	1	...
Black Currant Jams	...	1	1	...
Raspberry Jam	1	1	...
Preserved Cream	2	2	...
Rice	2	2	...
Bread	7	7	...
Tinned Tomatoes	1	1	...
Beer	2	2	...
Oxo	1	1	...
Whisky	5	5	...
Marmalade	1	1	...
Honey	2	2	...
Tinned Fish	3	3	...
Potted Meat	1	1	...
Invalid Jelly	1	1	...
Margarine	1	1	...
Tinned Fruits	1	1	...
Demerara Sugar	3	3	...
Rum	1	1	...
Brandy	1	1	...
Lemonade Powder	1	1	...
Shredded Beef Suet	...	1	1	...
Sugar Biscuits	1	1	...
Oatmeal	1	1	...
Coffee & Chicory	1	1	...
Tinned Salmon	3	3	...
Condensed Milk	1	1	...
Coffee	2	2	...
Mince-meat	1	...	1
Sardines	1	1	...

